[1st November 1933

(c) whether the strength of the school fell to 24 from 259 when the children of the Adi-Dravidas were allowed to sit side by side with the caste-Hindus?

A.—(a) Yes—five pupils were admitted on 20th April last and eleven more subsequently.

(b) Yes; the President, Taluk Board, on his own responsibility put up a temporary shed on 29th April behind the school-house for accommodating the Adi-Dravida boys. This was done in order to conciliate the caste parents who had withdrawn their children from the school since the admission of the Adi-Dravida boys. As the inspecting officers objected to the segregation of Adi-Dravida pupils the shed was given up after a few days' use.

(c) The attendance fell from 183 on 20th April to 21 on 24th April. It has subsequently risen and is now reported to be 130. The number of pupils on the rolls of the school which was 252 on 20th April is now 216.

Excise

Application of the communal Government Order to the cadre of Assistant Commissioners of Excise and Assistant Inspectors of Excise.

* 272 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) why the communal Government Order has not been applied to the cadre of the Assistant Inspectors of Excise, while it is being applied to a corresponding cadre in the Revenue Department, namely, Deputy Tahsildars;

(b) whether the Madras Services Commission has not in its last administration report expressed its difficulty in complying with the provisions of the communal Government Order in making promotions of Assistant Inspectors as Inspectors on account of undue preponderance of one community in the cadre of Assistant Inspectors;

(c) why the communal Government Order has not been applied to the cadre of Assistant Commissioners of Excise; and

(d) whether the Secretary to the Commissioner of Excise has always been an Anglo-Indian, and why an Indian with higher educational qualifications has not been tried?

A.—(a) The communal rule is applied to the selection by direct recruitment of candidates for admission to the Madras Excise Subordinate Service in the class of Assistant Inspectors. Where however promotions are made to the posts of Assistant Inspectors from the grade of Sub-Inspectors and Laboratory Assistants who belong to the same service, the communal rule is not applied, because the rule does not apply to promotions within a service.

(b) The hon. Member presumably refers to paragraph 18 of the report of the Madras Services Commission for 1931–32.

1st November 1933]

(c) Promotions to the posts of Assistant Commissioner are made from the class of Inspectors who belong to the same service as Assistant Commissioners. The communal rule does not apply to promotions within a service.

(d) The following officers have held the post of Secretary since the constitution of the Excise department in April 1924:—

	Name of officer.	Dates.
1	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadukh Ali Sahib Bahadur.	1st April 1924 to 10th May 1924.
2	Mr. H. B. Rendle	11th May 1924 to 28th March 1925.
3	Mr. W. A. Brito	29th March 1925 to 30th April 1926.
		1st November 1926 to 20th December 1929.

(Mr. W. A. Brito was on privilege leave for three weeks from 9th February 1928 to 29th February 1928 when M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. K. Ramunni Menon Avargal, the Assistant Secretary, was in additional charge.)

4	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Muthuswami Ayyar Avargal.	1st May 1926 to 31st October 1926.
5	Mr. E. Brito	From 21st December 1929.

The most suitable Assistant Commissioner of Excise available at the time is appointed to the post of Secretary.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Land Revenue Administration

Damage caused by floods in Ganjam district.

273 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damage caused on account of floods during the current fasli (i) in the Palur Estate in the Chatrapur taluk in the Ganjam district, (ii) in the Aska, the Ghumsur and Chatrapur and Kodala taluks in the Ganjam district;

(b) whether during this fasli damage was caused by floods in any other part of the Ganjam district;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to relieve the distress caused by such floods;

(d) whether the floods in the Rushikulya and its tributary the Ghodahado river are due to the silting up of the bed of the Rushikulya owing to a sand-bank being formed at its mouth;

(e) when the sand-bank at the mouth of the Rushikulya was formed and when the district authorities took notice of it;

(f) whether the Government ever took any steps to remove the sand-bank so as to admit of free flow of the waters of the Rushikulya into the Bay of Bengal; and